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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/088,018 | 03/13/2002 | Christophe Nicolas | 3829-049 NATL | 4937 |
| 24510 DLA PIPER LI | 7590 09/17/201 _P (US) | 0 | EXAMINER | |
| ATTN: PATENT GROUP | | | HUSSAIN, FARRUKH | |
| P.O. Box 2758 Reston, VA 20195 | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2444 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
| | | | 09/17/2010 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Interview Summary | 10/088,018 | NICOLAS ET AL | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| interview Summary | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | FARRUKH HUSSAIN | 2444 | |
| All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO | personnel): | | |
| (1) <u>FARRUKH HUSSAIN</u> . | (3) <u>James M. Heintz, Reg.</u> | # 41828. | |
| (2) <u>Ranodhi Serrao</u> . | (4) | | |
| Date of Interview: <u>13 September 2010</u> . | | | |
| Type: a)⊠ Telephonic b)⊡ Video Conference c)⊡ Personal [copy given to: 1)⊡ applicant | 2) <mark> applicant's representativ</mark> | e] | |
| Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) Yes If Yes, brief description: | e) No. | | |
| Claim(s) discussed: <u>16</u> . | | | |
| Identification of prior art discussed: <u>US 5,802,063, US 6,68</u> | 54,422 B1 and US 5,978,787. | | |
| Agreement with respect to the claims f) was reached. | g) was not reached. h) l | N/A. | |
| Substance of Interview including description of the genera reached, or any other comments: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> | | if an agreement | was |
| (A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amend allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached | copy of the amendments that v | | |
| THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE A INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the GIVEN A NON-EXTENDABLE PERIOD OF THE LONGER INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERLE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERQUIREMENTS on reverse side or on attached sheet. | e last Office action has already OF ONE MONTH OR THIRT ERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, | / been filed, APP Y DAYS FROM T WHICHEVER IS | LICANT IS 'HIS LATER, TO |
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| /RANODHI N SERRAO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2444 | /F. H./ Examiner, Art Unit 2444 | | |

Application No.

Applicant(s)

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner.
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
 - (The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: The applicant's representative contacted the examiner on 09/08/2010 and stated that even though the examiner has removed the teachings of Khan, the combination of Deiss and Wong does not make sense. The examiner replied that he will contact his Primary Mr. Ranodhi Serrao and will contact the applicant's representative later. On 09/13/2010 the examiner and his Primary contacted the applicant's representative. The applicant's representative stated that the examiner can response the argument in the interview summay. The examiner stated he will response to the argument in the interview summary. Applicant's arguments filed 03/17/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, the claim 1 recites "A computer-implemented method of processing a chain of database management messages exchanged between a management center device and a plurality of distributed subscriber database devices..."

Deiss teaches "This invention relates to apparatus for processing packets of program component data (database management messages) from a packet video signal (management center device) and more particularly to circuitry for detecting packet payloads to which a subscriber (subscriber database device) has conditional access for entitlement information" (see column 1 lines 7-11).

Wong teaches "With conventional client-server database report processing a client application spawns a report process which executes on the client system (subscriber database device). The report process processes a report (database management message) by requesting data from a database server process executing on a database management system (management center device) which in turn retrieves data from a database." (see column 1 lines 7-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Deiss with Wong.

In response to applicant's argument that Wong is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the claim 1 recites "A computer-implemented method of processing a chain of database management messages exchanged between a management center device and a plurality of distributed subscriber database devices..."

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